

NO RIVAL LIGHTING COMPANY

P. S. BOARD SAYS A MONOPOLY ISN'T ALWAYS DETRIMENTAL.

Denies Application of Long Acre Company, Controlled by a Sheehan Concern, to Issue \$500,000,000 in Securities to Compete With the Edison Company.

The Public Service Commission, denying the application of the Long Acre Light and Power Company to issue \$10,000,000 of preferred stock and \$500,000,000 of bonds in order to establish an electric lighting system in the theatrical district, declared yesterday that a monopoly of a public utility was not always detrimental to the public interest.

In the many public hearings which were held by the commission it was brought out that the Manhattan Transit Company, of which John C. Sheehan was the head, controlled the Long Acre company and that the company owned no real property and operated a small plant in a building owned by the Manhattan Transit Company and furnished electricity to a few patrons in the theatre territory. About \$500,000 worth of bonds had been issued by the Long Acre company and a proposition for the retirement of these bonds, which now have small value, was contained in the plan for the \$500,000,000 bond issue.

The avowed purpose of the company was to enable it to raise enough capital to build a plant of sufficient size to compete with the Edison company and thereby lower the rates for electric lighting.

Commissioner Malbie, who presided over the public hearings, made a long report to the commission yesterday in which he suggested that the competition suggested by the Long Acre company could not be beneficial to the community. Part of his report read:

The Long Acre Company says it may use a more efficient lamp than the carbon filament lamp. This commission has power to compel the present companies to do so, and they have already agreed to supply the most efficient types commercially available. The Long Acre Company says it intends to supply current at eight cents a K. W. H. without lamps. This commission has power to order a reduction of rates subject to the provision that they may not be made confiscatory, and no company can supply current at a lower rate for any considerable period. If eight cents will allow a fair profit this commission can fix an eight cent rate for the present companies upon the filing of a complaint in proper form.

This commission also has power to order improvements in the manufacture and distribution of electricity and in the plant and equipment, to regulate the methods of supply and to have general supervision of all electric corporations. If there is anything advantageous to the consumer which the competition of the Long Acre Company will even temporarily produce that cannot be brought about by the existing companies, the Public Service Commission law, the company has not called attention to it. Further, if experience should develop any weaknesses in the law whereby the companies escape doing what the public is entitled to expect, it is believed that the Legislature will confer still other powers.

In my opinion it would be very unfortunate for this commission, at the very beginning of its work before it has been demonstrated that public regulation and control is not an adequate substitute for competition and when the experience of other States and other countries strongly indicates that it is a decided improvement over competition, to authorize the issuance of \$500,000,000 in securities and thus allow another company to enter the electrical field in Manhattan.

If the evidence presented had shown that the present companies were not properly serving the public, that a new company would do so and that the same results could not be secured by this commission, it might be necessary in such a case to authorize a new company to come in.

But the applicant did not produce sufficient evidence to establish these conclusions. Of course, the decision in this case depends upon the facts presented by the evidence does not bind the commission to a like decision in other cases. In other words, it must not be assumed that the refusal to sanction competition in this case indicates that it will never be permitted. Upon the contrary, one may easily imagine a series of circumstances where a competing electrical company would be necessary. Much depends upon the attitude of the present companies toward the public and this commission. If they should adopt a policy of hostility and interference it might become necessary to permit another company to enter the field.

In conclusion I recommend that the application be denied for the following reasons: First—No certificate to begin construction has been obtained from this commission or its predecessor, the commission of Gas and Electricity.

Second—It is probable that the bonds already issued are illegal and there is grave doubt of the legality of the stock, neither issue having been approved by the Commission of Gas and Electricity.

Third—It is doubtful whether the title of the Long Acre Company to the franchise which it claims is perfect.

Fourth—If the bonds already issued are illegal, the approval of the application would authorize the capitalization of a franchise, which is contrary to law.

Fifth—The amount of bonds of the new issue is very much too large as compared with the amount of voting stock.

Sixth—The construction contract does not adequately protect the interests of the Long Acre Company or of the public.

Seventh—The applicant has not proved that the existing companies are not properly conserving the public interest and convenience and that it would be to the advantage of the community to have a new company authorized to enter the field.

Eighth—If a competing company were allowed to enter the field it is not likely that it would continue to operate independently for any considerable period.

Ninth—Competition would cause inconvenience and expense to the public, would cause duplication of the plant and equipment and ultimately be used as a reason why rates should not be reduced to consumers.

Tenth—Practically all of the advantages claimed by the applicant can be secured through the powers of this commission, and until it has been demonstrated that competition is effective it would be unwise to adopt a method which has proved to be ineffective in the past.

The recommendations of Commissioner Malbie were approved.

For the first time since it has been in existence the commission adopted a permanent order for a fare reduction. At yesterday's meeting of the board a resolution was adopted directing the New York Central to reduce the fare on the Putnam division between the 155th street terminal and University Heights from 9 to 5 cents. The company has indicated its willingness to obey the order, but has asked that it be not put into effect until August 1 because the company is readjusting its rates on the Putnam division and it is the purpose of the company to make further reductions. Upon this promise the commission consented to postpone the enforcement of the order until August 1.

The commission also took steps yesterday for the first time to penalize a company for refusing to obey orders. The chief counsel to the board was instructed to bring proceedings in the Supreme Court to collect penalties from the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railway Company for neglecting to equip its cars with circuit breakers on both ends of the cars. Circuit breakers are appliances for the immediate cutting off of the electric current. At present the cars have a circuit breaker on only one end. The maximum penalty is \$5,000 for each day that the orders of the commission have not been complied with.

The commission granted yesterday the application of the New York City Interborough Railroad Company (a subsidiary company of the Interborough company operating in The Bronx) to change its name to that of The Bronx Crosstown Railway Company.

SAM KOENIG'S TUN WEDDING.

Shower of Growlers and Dippers at His Broadway Office.

"I will never consent to having a tin wedding again," declared Samuel S. Koenig, Republican leader of the Sixth Assembly district, yesterday. "Tin weddings are too exhausting."

Mr. Koenig's declaration brought up the rear of a day long procession of occurrences which began in the morning, when he found his office at 115 Broadway littered up with growlers and dippers and colanders and nutmeg graters and washboilers and funnels and things, placed there by his loving friends for the encouragement of a tin industry. Precisely who these friends are nobody seems to know; their identity, as Sam's brother Maurice apologetically remarked, is shrouded in a heavy coat of tin.

Leatways Maurice says he doesn't know but—

And then the messages that came over the phone—these too on top of all the glad handing he got the night before at the Republican county committee, where Corro grossman Passit, Judge Whitman, Judge Rosalaky, Herbert Parsons and as many more of the local standard bearers as you can mention were all rushing over their little line of talk to the blushing bridegroom of ten years standing. "I'm getting so much of this thing that honestly I'm beginning to think in terms of tin. Even the electric hutton tinnubulabates."

"Yes," ventured Sam's brother Maurice, "this is going to make a tin man of you yet."

"Ha, ha, ha," "Ha, ha, ha," "Ha."

So toward noon Sam lined it out for Bradley Beach, where he and his family are putting up for the summer, and even then he was pursued by 400 josh postals from the Federal Club, which is his district organization.

Samuel Koenig married Sadie Prince in this city on June 26, 1898. They have four children, two boys and two girls. Koenig has been a Republican leader of the Sixth since 1903, when he took the place away from George Hillard, then Excise Commissioner. Under his leadership the Republicans have won a couple of elections in his district. Koenig is fuller of honors than years. Although only 35 years old, he is not only Republican leader of the Sixth but State committeeman for the Tenth Congress district and counsel for the State Lunacy Commission.

NEGRO SOLDIER MURDERED.

His Body Found in Black River Near Gen. Grant's Camp.

PINE CAMP, N. Y., June 28.—The whole camp was thrown into consternation this morning by the finding of the body of Private Warden Russell, 22 years of age, a member of Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry, colored, floating in Black River near Great Bend. Several bruises were on his head and there was what appeared to be a deep knife wound in the side. From every indication the man was the victim of foul play and the officers of the regiment are making a thorough investigation and believe they will be successful in running down the man or men who did it.

Russell enlisted in Manila in January two years ago. He disappeared from camp Sunday and since then daily report has been made that he was absent without leave. The body was found in about a foot of water and was taken to the camp hospital. His shirt and trousers were covered with blood. Coroner Charles E. Pierce of Watertown is holding an autopsy and an inquest will follow. The military authorities desire to take care of the investigation to be made and the coroner will probably not interfere.

The New Jersey troops are now in camp and are enjoying themselves. As yet they have been free from manœuvres and important drill. They are anxiously waiting to get into the manœuvres and important drills, particularly the Essex cavalrymen with their fine horses. One of the men said to-day that the mosquitoes were in his State had those at the camp trimmed in quantity, quality and style. To-morrow will be inspection for the troops. It is rumored here that Secretary of War Luke E. Wright will visit the camp during the next few days. Gen. Grant will not confirm the report.

FATHER HELD FOR HOMICIDE.

James McKenna of Flushing Didn't Know Until Arraigned That His Son Was Dead.

James McKenna, 40 years old, of 42 Madison avenue, Flushing, L. I., who was arrested a few days ago charged with stabbing his son, Frank G. McKenna, 34 years old, publisher of the Flushing "Workman," a weekly paper, in the thigh with a carving knife, did not know that his son had died in the Flushing Hospital on Thursday night until arraigned before Magistrate Fitch in the police court of that place yesterday morning.

When Magistrate Fitch told McKenna that he was charged with homicide the prisoner, not realizing the import of the accusation, asked for permission to see his son.

"Your son is dead," answered the Magistrate. "He died last night."

The prisoner's lips quivered, then he gazed helplessly at the Court and spectators and sank down in a heap and covered his face with his hands. His wife swooned.

"I'll have to hold you without bail," said the Magistrate when McKenna, becoming more composed, said "I'll put the hearing over to Tuesday of next week."

"Can I see my boy before he is buried?" inquired the man, and they were leading him from the court room.

"I think Sheriff Harvey will give you permission to attend the funeral," said the Magistrate. "He will probably arrange for an attendant to go with you."

It was in a family dispute that his home on Tuesday last week that, according to the allegation, the father and son became engaged in a struggle for a carving knife which one or the other intended using. In the struggle McKenna was stabbed in the thigh and died.

The society informed Dr. Mooney that unless he withdrew his offensive language he would never be allowed to withdraw from the organization. At the same time Dr. Mooney consulted his lawyers, Studin & Rosenberg of 95 Liberty street.

On the advice of his lawyers Dr. Mooney was notified by a writ of habeas corpus that under the constitution and by-laws of the Medical Society it was Dr. Mooney's right that his resignation be accepted. He had an inherent right, in fact, so long as the resignation was expressed in decent language, no matter how offensive it might be to certain members of the society.

The Medical Society argued that its governing body had full jurisdiction in the matter of controlling the acceptance of resignations and that it was the privilege of the committee to refuse Dr. Mooney the right to withdraw. Justice Blanchard held otherwise, stating that the resignation was accepted forthwith and that Dr. Mooney was clearly within his rights in using the language he did.

JORDAN NO LONGER SUPREME.

President of Stanford University Shorn of Some Powers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—By an enactment in the annual report of the board of trustees of Stanford University, which will be published shortly, the long reign of President David Starr Jordan, the absolute dictator of the tenure of office of the members of the faculty will be brought to an abrupt end. Hereafter no professor can be dismissed by the head of the university without the right of appeal to the board of trustees.

The measure is said to be so drastic that the question of the competency of the faculty members is to be the only thing left to the discretion of the president. This action of the board is the direct result of the recent dismissal of Dr. Julius Goebel as the head of the department of Germanic languages. Dr. Goebel has the reputation of being one of the most brilliant German scholars in America. No charges were preferred against him and his demands for a public trial were not granted by President Jordan.

Killed in a Texas Shotgun Duel. DALLAS, Tex., June 28.—Green Livsey killed Gilbert Reese at Blackburg, La.'s savannah, about nine miles south of Longview on the Sabine River, this morning. The two men had a dispute at Eldersville yesterday. They met this morning at the mill just as the sun came up, each with his shotgun. Both fired and Reese was struck in the head and died in twenty minutes. Livsey was unharmed. He went to Longview and gave bond.

Reese was a widow and two boys, 8 and 10 years of age. Livsey is unmarried.

CANT KEEP DR. MOONEY IN

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY MUST ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION

If It Was Worded in Language Which Didn't Please That Body—Case an Echo of Champe Andrews' Career as Counsel—Mooney Made Charges Against Him.

No society or club can compel a member to remain in it against his will and make him liable for the obligations of the organization or subject to its discipline, Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court held yesterday in granting Dr. Charles J. Mooney's application for a writ of peremptory mandamus against the Medical Society of the county of New York. The Medical Society will have to accept Dr. Mooney's resignation at the first meeting of the committee minors, the governing body, or be in contempt of court.

Justice Blanchard's decision ends Dr. Mooney's fight to sever his connection with the County Medical Society. The trouble started on December 20, 1906, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, when Dr. Mooney was called to the Hotel Roland, 58 East Fifty-ninth street, to consult with Dr. W. H. Bruyere, a resident of the hotel, as to the condition of Laura Altenberg, who was known as the wife of Dr. Carl Bahner, a young German physician. Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the Medical Society, was acting as the woman's attorney, and when she became ill at the Roland he directed that the house physician, Dr. Roland D. Jones, who is also proprietor of the Roland, be called to attend her and said that he would pay the bill.

Dr. Jones's assistant, Dr. Bruyere, attended Laura Altenberg instead. She told him she had been the victim of a criminal operation. Dr. Bruyere sent for Dr. Mooney, who lived at 44 East Sixty-third street. While the two doctors were in consultation Champe S. Andrews and John S. Cooper, a young man in Andrews's office, arrived at the hotel. Andrews appeared to be angry and much surprised when he learned Dr. Jones hadn't attended the sick woman. Meanwhile the Altenberg family told Dr. Mooney that she had been the victim of a criminal operation. Dr. Mooney took her word for it and did not examine her. He advised her, though, to go to a hospital or a sanitarium, saying that a hotel was no place for a woman in her condition.

In the lobby of the hotel Dr. Mooney found lawyer Andrews, Dr. Jones and Cooper. He advised them that the woman ought to be removed at once. Mr. Andrews said he was very much surprised, since she had been at his office the day before perfectly well, and he couldn't understand the sudden change. Dr. Mooney took exception to Andrews's manner then and there and went back up stairs with him to the woman's room, where Laura Altenberg related her story to Dr. Mooney. Dr. Mooney's presence. Before Dr. Mooney left the hotel Mr. Andrews told him, he says, that the case could be hushed up, but that he would see to it that no harm came to Dr. Bruyere or to Dr. Mooney. Dr. Mooney replied that he didn't want the case hushed up, that it ought to take the legal course.

That afternoon Dr. Mooney called up the County Medical Society, desiring to make an explanation of his course to the chairman of the committee on ethics. Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, the chairman, was in the room at the time but when he returned, about the 22d or 23d of December, Dr. Mooney gave him the information pertaining to Laura Altenberg's case.

Ten days later Dr. Mooney got a letter from Dr. Crandall which made him angry. In reply to some intimations in regard to Mr. Andrews's case Dr. Crandall wrote:

The only effort to shield any one was made in your behalf and that of the hotel. Through the prompt and open action taken by Mr. Andrews and his efforts in your behalf you were saved from arrest as the last person concerned in a criminal action and the hotel was saved from considerable scandal. Some nasty articles were ready or the Herald and the World and were kept out by Mr. Andrews's influence. Instead of suspicion, you are both under a tremendous debt of obligation to Mr. Andrews and had a very narrow escape.

Dr. Mooney, indignant at the injustice he conceived had been done him, consulted with Dr. Egbert H. Grandin, formerly president of the County Medical Society. Dr. Grandin thought Dr. Mooney had plenty of cause for action against the County Medical Society. Dr. Mooney preferred charges against Mr. Andrews, the society's counsel, for malfeasance in office. The society upheld the lawyer.

On December 31, 1907, Dr. Mooney sent a sharp letter of resignation to the secretary of the County Medical Society, Dr. John Van Dorn Young.

As I cannot conscientiously remain in an organization whose unfair methods were demonstrated in the proceeding of last year I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the New York County Medical Society.

The members of the committee minors directed the secretary a month later to send Dr. Mooney this reply:

I am directed by the committee minors to inform you that they have received your resignation and they have accepted it as a document couched in language offensive to the society.

Dr. Mooney wrote again, on January 27, to say that the committee minors had no right to dictate what reasons should be advanced to him for resigning, and that while they had declined to receive the resignation it was evident from the secretary's reply that it had been received.

The society informed Dr. Mooney that unless he withdrew his offensive language he would never be allowed to withdraw from the organization. At the same time Dr. Mooney consulted his lawyers, Studin & Rosenberg of 95 Liberty street.

On the advice of his lawyers Dr. Mooney was notified by a writ of habeas corpus that under the constitution and by-laws of the Medical Society it was Dr. Mooney's right that his resignation be accepted. He had an inherent right, in fact, so long as the resignation was expressed in decent language, no matter how offensive it might be to certain members of the society.

The Medical Society argued that its governing body had full jurisdiction in the matter of controlling the acceptance of resignations and that it was the privilege of the committee to refuse Dr. Mooney the right to withdraw. Justice Blanchard held otherwise, stating that the resignation was accepted forthwith and that Dr. Mooney was clearly within his rights in using the language he did.

Williamsburg Bridge Strike Ends. The strike of the marble workers, tile layers and others which began on Thursday at the Manhattan subway approach to the Williamsburg Bridge was settled yesterday and the strikers returned to work.

The strike was against the employment of non-union cement workers. After several conferences between the contractors and the union delegates it was agreed that none but union men should be employed. As the housemen, who are employed on the bridge, are not in the union, they were not involved, no further trouble is expected.

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Reese was a widow and two boys, 8 and 10 years of age. Livsey is unmarried.

WOMAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Ban Away to Europe and at Last Is Permitted to Land Here Again.

Mrs. Elizabeth Laycock, who was born in Germany and who has a monomania for travelling on the Atlantic, boarded the Cunarder Campania on June 8 and started for Queenstown. She was nearly a day out when the Campania's purser found that she had no ticket and no baggage. The Campania's commander sent a wireless to Vernon H. Brown explaining the situation and saying that Mrs. Laycock lived with her daughter, Mrs. Florence Block, at Arvree, L. I. Mrs. Block sent word to Mr. Brown that she would pay the fare of her mother to Queenstown and back, and Mrs. Laycock became, on the credit of her daughter, a legitimate first cabin passenger instead of a stowaway. She did not land at Queenstown, but was transferred by tender from the Campania to the Mauretania, which was coming this way, while the two ships were in Cork harbor.

When Mrs. Laycock landed from the Mauretania she was ordered to Ellis Island, as she was not a citizen of the United States. A problem confronted her examiners. They had no right to send her to England or Ireland as she never had been there. Also they could not send her to Germany, whence she came originally, because the German Government might object to her as an undesirable immigrant with a mental twist. If she had been permitted to land on British territory and had then attempted to come back she might have been deemed the King's domestic servant. But she was never of the sea, although under the British flag.

Naturally the American Government could not expect the Cunard Line to keep Mrs. Laycock forever on one of the ships of the line, like a female Vanderdecken, never ashore and never dead. Besides, she was a resident, if not a citizen, of the United States, and her daughter is a citizen. The immigration authorities finally decided that they would let Mrs. Laycock land, as she had not forfeited her right to residence in America, and she was released yesterday in care of her daughter.

CLUB WOMEN IN ACCIDENT.

Thirteen Convention Delegates Thrown From Coach—One May Die.

NEWPORT, June 26.—Mrs. Wynne of Malden, Mass., wife of a Boston lawyer and one of the 2,000 delegates to the general Federation of Women's Clubs who had their play day in Newport to-day, is at the Newport Hospital with a fractured skull and other injuries. It is thought that she is fatally injured.

Thirteen other delegates with Mrs. Wynne were on their way to Easton's Beach early this afternoon on a coach when one of the front wheels collapsed, throwing all the passengers to the street. All were more or less injured, but eight were able to care for themselves and continued on to the beach. The other six were taken in automobiles to the Newport Hospital for treatment. Of these three were able to leave later in the afternoon for other delegates. The three more seriously injured are still at the hospital.

None of the injured women would give their names, and it was not learned until this evening that the three more seriously injured were Mrs. Wynne, whose skull was fractured; Mrs. Davidson of Watertown, Mass., who has a broken collarbone and three broken ribs, and Mrs. Sundeen of Lincoln, Neb., who had one of her ankles broken.

There was also one natural death among the visitors here to-day. Mrs. Sarah Shute of Coon Rapids, Ia., was sailing on the steamer Mount Hope with a large crowd of delegates when she was taken sick. As soon as the steamer landed in Newport she was taken to the hospital, where she died in a few hours.

DESPERATE SWIM FOR LIFE.

Two Young Men Thrown Into the Sound by Squall a Mile From Shore.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 26.—Herbert C. Chamberlain, assistant principal at Greenwich High School, and Arthur Duff, a senior in the school, arrived here just in time to participate in the commencement exercises of the school last night, having had a narrow escape from drowning and a most harrowing experience in reaching land, after being upset while in a small boat on Long Island Sound.

The young men were out in an 18 foot outboard near Coon Harbor when overtaken by a sudden squall which overturned their boat. Clinging to the side of the boat as long as it stayed above water they then started to swim for the shore, a mile distant. They were handicapped with their clothing and had to swim against a strong tide at the mouth of the Mianus River, but finally reached the shore near Riverdale.

The predicament was seen at a distance by the Yacht Club and a launch put out to their aid. The boat was lost to view and so were the men, and it was believed for an hour that they had been drowned.

260 MILE TRIP IN TENDER TANK.

Hide Stealer Nearly Drowned When Fireman Lets Tank Run Over.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 26.—After riding from Buffalo to this city, 260 miles, in the tank of a Lehigh Valley Railroad locomotive tender William Bahmler of Mauch Chunk was arrested this morning.

He had been in the tank over six hours, up to his neck in water most of the time. He had great difficulty when the train was going fast and swinging around curves to avoid being drowned, as the water dashed over him, and he also had several narrow escapes when the fireman refilled the tank. But he managed to get along until this city was reached, where the fireman carefully let the tank overflow and Bahmler had to pop out his head to get air.

He was discovered and arrested by Special Officer Rice, but when Mayor Kintfen heard his story he was released.

WOMEN FIGHT A BURGLAR.

Try to Hold an Intruder in a Jersey City House, But He Gets Away.

Mrs. Elmer Heavey of 98 Wayne street, Jersey City, a sister-in-law of Street and Water Commissioner John J. Heavey, found a strange man in the hall leading her last night. While she was quizzing him about his mission in the house Mrs. Ida Esher ran out of her apartment and the man had been robbed. Both women grabbed the man and he fought savagely. He knocked Mrs. Esher down, injuring her knee, and escaped. He left behind a lot of Mrs. Esher's clothing, which he had tied up in a bundle.

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Reese was a widow and two boys, 8 and 10 years of age. Livsey is unmarried.



The Wick Fancy Hat Band

The Band with Hooks—All Rights Reserved

DON'T forget the fancy band for your new straw hat. It is as much a part of man's Summer attire as his low shoes. A hundred and twenty new patterns have been added this season. Fraternity bands, College stripes, Club checks and the new stunning embroidered effects—Swastikas, Spear-heads and the like.

Ask your hatter to show you the new combinations:

50c for the 2-inch and 1½-inch bands; 25c for the 1½-inch bands

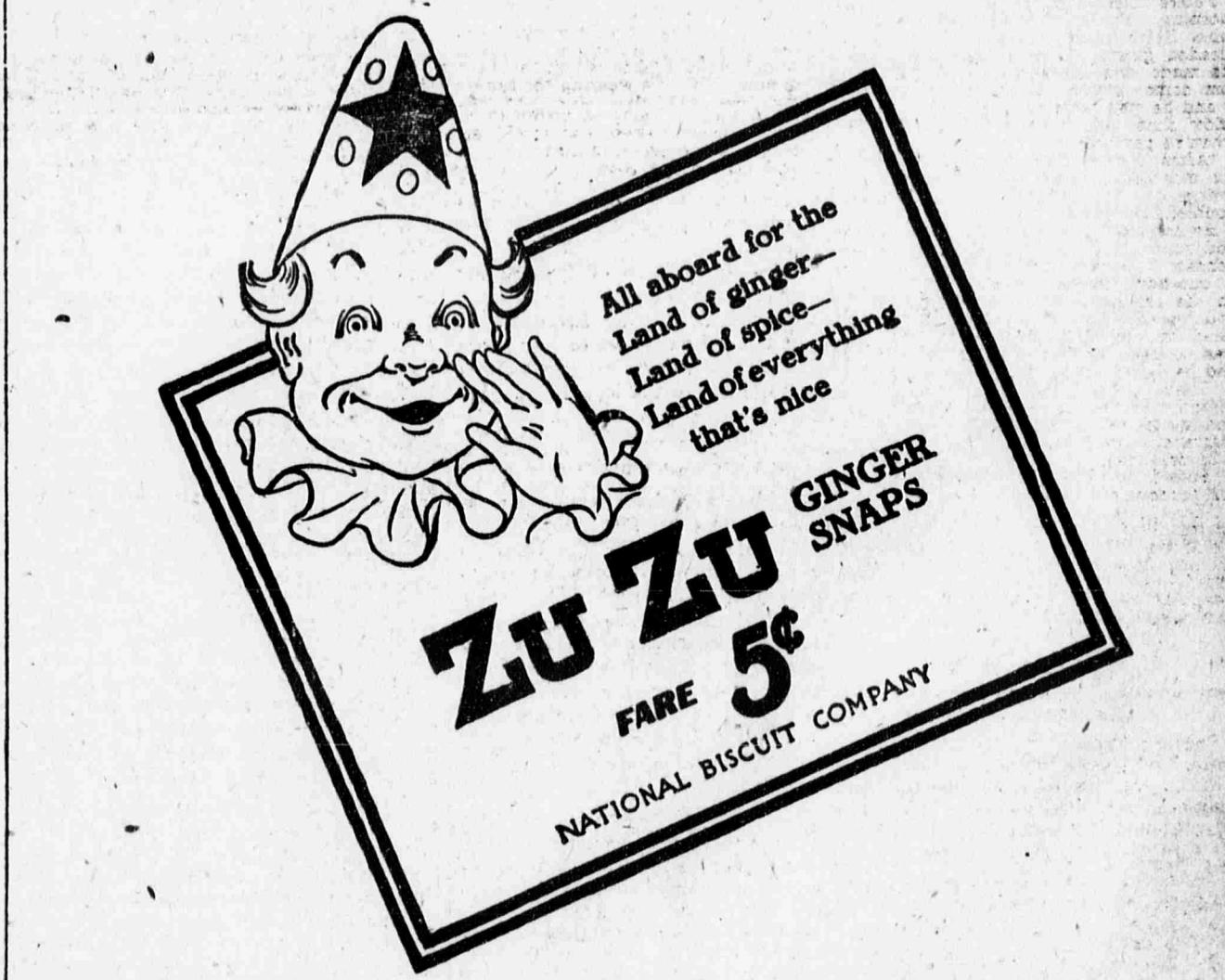
Little hooks that are easily slipped into the hat hold the band smoothly and firmly in place. Wick of Philadelphia is the hat band authority of the world. London, Paris, Vienna and all America will wear Wick Bands this summer. You can get any color or combination you want in a Wick band—1600 patterns to choose from.

Look for the Wick Label, sewed inside each Wick Band

If you are a Varsity man and purchase a dollar's worth of Wick bands leave your name and address with your hatter and we will send you by mail a copy of our smashing Penfield College poster in six colors.

Wick Narrow Fabric Co.

Philadelphia



All aboard for the Land of ginger—Land of spice—Land of everything that's nice

ZU ZU GINGER SNAPS
FARE 5¢
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

FOR ROBBING THE MAIL.

Government Inspectors Say They Trapped Station Post Office Clerk.

Lewis A. Weinstein, a post office clerk employed in Station O, at Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, was arrested last night charged with grand larceny and locked up in the Tenderloin station.

Merchants have complained that money orders sent through Station O have failed to reach their destinations. Inspectors Jacobs and Meyer quietly began work three weeks ago and by a process of elimination their suspects were fastened finally on Weinstein.

Weinstein has the job of sorting the late mails for early morning deliveries and has the office pretty much to himself. Last night a dummy letter was fixed up with marked bills in it and the inspectors hid themselves where they could keep an eye on Weinstein. When the dummy letter came it is alleged that Weinstein tore it open and pocketed the money.

TO PAROLE 15 CONVICTS.

Prison Board Acts Favorably on All Applications Made at State Prison.

OSWINGO, N. Y., June 26.—Fifteen convicts made application for freedom to the prison parole board at its monthly meeting in Sing Sing prison to-day. All the requests were granted.

This is the first instance since the board was organized in which it has ordered the release of all who applied for parole. Usually not more than two-thirds of the requests receive favorable consideration.

Boy Swimmer Drowned in the East River.

Anthony Baglano, 19 years old, of 14 Marion street, Ravenswood, Queens Borough, went in swimming in the East River at the foot of Washington avenue, Queens, last evening and was taken with cramps and drowned. His body was not recovered.

ICE ARGUMENT JULY 20.

Date Fixed for Hearing Motions to Dismiss Indictment.

The arguments on the motions to dismiss the four indictments for conspiracy in restraint of trade found by the special Grand Jury against the American Ice Company will be heard by Justice Goff on July 20. The ice company, through its counsel, John B. Stanchfield, pleaded not guilty to the indictments yesterday morning.

Justice Goff said he would hear the arguments on the motions to dismiss the indictments, inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury, bill of particulars and demurrers at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Stanchfield appeared at that time and said it was impossible for him to go on. James W. Osborne, representing the Attorney-General, finally agreed that the arguments should be made on July 20.

New Jersey G. A. R. Wants the Maine.